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FIRST REPORT
OF
THE CLASS OF 1857

IN
HARVARD COLLEGE.

The Village Churchyard.

JULY, 1866.

*"Nor you, ye proud, impute to us the faults
Of memory o'er our graves no trophies raise"*

CAMBRIDGE:
PRESS OF JOHN WILSON AND SONS.
1866.

348722
4.4.38.

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Miss Haven

June

CLASSMATES,

The following Report has been compiled, in accordance with your instructions, in order to place on record the doings of the CLASS OF FIFTY-SEVEN during the nine years which have elapsed since our graduation; and, while it calls up grateful recollections of that "brotherhood closer than kin," and pleasant memories of the four happy years spent at the feet of our Alma Mater, it is hoped that the knowledge of the present employment and welfare of our brothers will be gladly received by each and all.

The Report has been prepared, in the case of forty-one members, from letters of the persons themselves or their friends; and for the biographies of the remainder, the compiler has been obliged to rely on the minutes of the Class Secretary, and such chance sources as he could command; and he begs leave to say, that he does not consider himself responsible for any errors or omissions which may have occurred from the delinquency of members. The blame must rest where it belongs,—on the delinquents themselves.

The names of all who have at any time been members of the Class have been included in the Report. While a rigorous rule would oblige us to confine our record to those only who graduated with us, there can certainly be no impropriety in recalling the forms and faces of those who were once with us, but whom the exigencies of life turned into other paths.

The present period of our lives is one of special interest to us. The members of our Class, returned from foreign travel and study, or relieved of the labors and dangers of civil war, are at this time settling themselves down into those domestic, civil, and business relations which are to influence their whole lives. This, if any, is a period which ought to be chronicled; and, if we may judge of the future

from the indications of the present, are we not justified in looking for an honorable position in the world for the Class of Fifty-Seven?

Your Secretary *pro tempore* cannot refrain from impressing on the Class the propriety of frequent correspondence with the Class Committee, in order to keep them well advised of every incident of importance in the lives of the members. The events of the past nine years, including, probably, the most important of our lives, should have afforded material for an interesting biography of each individual: but it is, unfortunately, the case, that, in respect to some members of the Class, not a single fact can be ascertained; and even the probable death of two of the Class cannot be verified. The undersigned, therefore, requests each member of the Class to consider it his duty *to write frequently* to the Secretary, and thus give him material for a Class record, which the future will make more important and more interesting as our numbers decrease and the years roll on.

The compiler gratefully acknowledges the kindness of all those members of the Class who have aided him in the preparation of the Report; and he is especially indebted to Folsom and Welles, who have supervised his manuscript.

FRANCIS H. BROWN, M.D.

97, WALTHAM STREET, BOSTON,
July, 1866.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

CLASS OF 1857.

* JOHN JULIUS PRINGLE ALSTON. After graduation, he began the study of law in Charleston, S.C. Early in the secession movement, Alston engaged in the service of the South. The data in reference to him are uncertain and unsatisfactory, some of them resting on mere reports from newspapers or other sources; but, in the absence of strictly trustworthy information, they are given as, in the main, true. He is reported to have been aid to Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, in 1861. Horton says, that in November, 1863, he was a lieutenant on General Beauregard's staff, and was wounded at the second bombardment of Fort Sumter. Stackpole reports Alston (through Lee, 1858) a lieutenant of cavalry. Under date of 26 June, 1864, Stackpole writes from Fortress Monroe: "Captain Busch, Twenty-seventh South-Carolina Volunteers, who was taken on Friday [24 June], informs me that he knew Julius Alston very well; that he, for a long time, commanded a battery of eight-inch columbiads at Sumter, was considered one of the best artillery officers in the Confederate-States service, and is supposed to have fired the shot himself which killed Captain Rogers, fleet-captain. Julius died of fever last September or October, the result of overwork and exposure in Charleston Harbor." Elliott, writ-

ing to Brown from Savannah, 30 September, 1865, confirms the account of his death; stating that it occurred at Greenville, S.C., and that he was, at the time, with his family.

GRENVILLE BACON. He intended, on leaving College, to adopt the medical profession; but, having been attacked with a violent fever in August, 1857, he was not sufficiently recovered to attend the medical lectures in the fall. 22 February, 1858, he married Miss Sarah Maria, daughter of John and Maria Dove, of Roxbury, Mass. In the spring of that year, he began the study of law, which he continued until July, when a violent inflammation of the eyes obliged him to give up that profession. On the 13 January, 1859, he became the father of GRENVILLE, Jr., who, by virtue of being the first Class-boy, received the Class-cradle in due form. A second son, Charles Herbert, was born 20 December, 1862. In the fall of that year, Bacon entered the store of his brothers, dry-goods merchants in Roxbury; and remained there until August, 1863, when he took the position of chief clerk in the commissary department of the United-States General Hospital at Point Lookout, Md. He continued there till May, 1864, when he was ordered to the North to settle his accounts, which occupied him till September. Having had several attacks of fever and ague, he thought that the naval service might be of benefit to his health, and obtained a commission as acting assistant paymaster, 14 December, 1864. On the 9th of August, 1865, he was ordered to Key West, Fla., to the supply-steamer "Honduras," to which vessel he was attached till her return North and the discharge of her stores, 15 September, at which time he was ordered to prepare his final statement for settlement; and, 15 November, he was notified of his honorable discharge from the service. He is now living in Roxbury.

FRANCIS BARTLETT. Early in 1858, he entered his father's office, in Boston, for the study of the legal profession;

and, in the first term of 1858-59, became a member of the Dane Law School, where he remained one year. 17 September, 1860, he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, in Boston; and, in the following December, started for Europe. He spent the next year abroad, returning in December, 1861, and began the practice of law at 16, Court Street, where he remains.

STANTON BLAKE. Soon after graduating, he went to Europe, and entered the banking-house of George Peabody. He returned in 1858, and entered the house of Blake, Brothers, & Co., bankers and brokers. In 1859, Blake again went to England, returning early in 1860. In April, 1860, he began the banking business in New York, in connection with the Boston firm. In June, 1862, he again went to England, and returned in September of the same year.

SHEPHERD BROOKS. The first winter after graduating was spent by Brooks in New Orleans, La. In the spring of 1858, he returned home, and, in the autumn, went to Europe, where he remained two years; spending the first winter in Paris, and the second in Vienna; at other times travelling in various parts of Europe. Since his return, in 1860, he has remained quietly at home: spending the summer in Medford, Mass., and the winter in Boston.

FRANCIS HENRY BROWN. In September, immediately after graduating, he began the study of medicine in Cambridge, under the direction of Drs. John Ware and Morrill and Jeffries Wyman and Professor Cooke. During the following two years, he was assistant in chemistry to Professor Cooke, first in the laboratory in University Hall, and afterwards in Boylston Hall; and, during the second year, he served also as instructor in chemistry and as proctor, rooming at M. 23. 1 May, 1860, he became house physician at the Massa-

chusetts General Hospital in Boston, and spent the following year at that institution. In July, 1860, he took the degree of A.M. in course ; and in March, 1861, that of M.D. in the medical department of the University. 1 June, he entered on the practice of medicine in Cambridge. 24 September, he married Miss Louisa B., daughter of Charles F. Eaton, of Salem.

In the fall of 1861, he examined recruits in Boston for the Massachusetts volunteer regiments. From January to June, 1862, he was surgeon at the United-States recruiting-post in North Cambridge. From June to October, he was acting assistant surgeon, U.S.A., stationed at the United-States General Hospital, Judiciary Square, Washington, and for a short time at headquarters Army of the Potomac, near the battle-field of Antietam. Early in May, 1864, as a private in the Twelfth Unattached Company, Mass. V.M., Captain Walcott, Brown went to Readville (Dedham), and was mustered into the United-States service for one hundred days, on the Governor's call for men to guard the forts on the Massachusetts seacoast. After a few days, he was detailed as assistant to the surgeon in charge of the post hospital at Readville. 1 July, the entire camp was changed from a State military rendezvous to a United-States General Hospital. Brown was still retained as acting assistant surgeon, and was occupied in organizing the establishment for a thousand beds, and in the care of patients, till September, when he returned home. In October, he removed to his present residence in Boston. In November, he was appointed one of the visiting physicians to the Boston Dispensary, and in January, 1865, one of the surgeons of the same institution. A daughter, born 2 December, 1862, died two days later. A second child (a son) was born 16 December, 1864. 17 January, 1865, his wife died in Boston, at the age of twenty-nine years.

He is a member of the following societies: Boston Society of Natural History; Massachusetts Medical Society; Boston Medical Association; Boston Society for Medical Observation.

Contemporaneously with the present Report, is published a "Roll of Students of Harvard University who served in the Army or Navy of the United States during the War of the Rebellion. Prepared, by order of the Corporation, by Francis H. Brown, M.D."

WILLIAM REED BULLARD. Immediately on graduating, he went to Indianapolis, Ind., and entered upon the study of medicine in the office of his uncle, a successful practitioner in that city. He spent two winters in Boston, attending medical lectures at the Massachusetts Medical College, and 7 March, 1860, took the degree of M.D. During the war of the rebellion, Bullard had charge of a hospital for the relief of rebel prisoners captured at Fort Donelson. In the fall of 1865, he was a member of the Board of Health, and was busily employed in investigating the subject of cholera and its possible spread to Indianapolis. He is still engaged in the practice of his profession at that place.

JOSEPH HORACE CLARK. Soon after graduating, Clark began the study of law. In 1858, he was teaching school in Uxbridge, Mass. In 1859, he entered Peleg W. Chandler's office, in Boston, for the farther prosecution of his studies; and, in 1859-60, was at the Dane Law School, in Cambridge, being occupied a part of the time in teaching at the Misses Lyman's school on Brattle Street. While thus engaged, his eyes began to trouble him; and, relinquishing his studies, he went on a voyage to Russia, returning in 1861. In February, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. This regiment was organized as the Fourteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry: early in 1862, the organization was changed to that of a heavy artillery regiment; and the requisite number of companies and men to fill it to a maximum artillery regiment was recruited. Clark joined it after this change. 25 Feb-

ruary, 1863, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and 17 June, 1864, to captain. In the summer of 1864, he was taken prisoner, and confined for ten months in rebel prisons. He was mustered out of service, with the regiment, 16 August, 1865. Soon after his muster-out, Clark went to St. Louis, Mo., and is now practising law in that city.

JOHN HOLMES CONVERSE. He has resided in Baltimore since his graduation. Until early in 1859, he was employed in teaching in the private school of Mr. Prentiss. In September, 1859, he opened a private classical school, and continued the same for about three years. He then commenced the study of law, and was thus occupied for three years, when he was admitted to practice, and is now engaged in professional pursuits in Baltimore. His address is 31, Lexington Street.

* **EDWARD THOMAS DAMON.** After teaching at Saxtonville, Mass., for the Rev. B. G. Northrop, until March, 1858, he returned home; and, shortly afterward went to Cambridge, where he began the study of medicine with Drs. J. Ware and M. and J. Wyman. While thus occupied, he was also engaged in teaching in the young ladies' school of the Misses Lyman. Damon died 30 November, 1859, at his room in Appian Way, of confluent small-pox, which he contracted while visiting Rainsford-Island Hospital in Boston Harbor.

His sickness was of about two weeks' duration. He was skilfully attended by Drs. Ware and Wyman; and his sole watchers and nurses were his fellow-students in medicine, — Carmalt (Coll. Phys. and Surg., m. 1860); Vaughan, 1856; Brown and Bullard, 1857; Burt, Edes, Homans, and Walcott, 1858; and Norton Folsom (m. 1864). To add to the mournful circumstances of his sickness and death, "the slight boon of a little earth" was denied, or rather, grudged him. His body was refused sepulture in his own town, — Wayland; and,

from the superstitious horror of the scourge to which he fell a victim, the laborers at Mount Auburn refused to lower his body into the grave, or throw the dust over him: these last sad offices were performed by his associates in professional study, — Bullard of our Class, and Walcott of 1858. An extract from French's description of his funeral is taken from the Classbook: —

"Thursday morning (Dec. 1) was appointed for the burial of our friend. As a few of his friends gathered at the chapel at Mount Auburn, one could not but imagine the drifting clouds and falling rain were sent in unison with the sadness of the day to them. His father, mother, sisters, and other relatives and friends from Wayland were present; Rev. Dr. Huntington, Drs. J. and M. Wyman, Dr. Nichols; nearly all of his associates in the Medical Class here, and, of our own Class, Bullard, Clark, French, Morse, and Smith. Dr. Huntington's service was short and simple: a few selections from the 'Book of Life' and a touching prayer, — touching to all of us, I think; for all present were either attached to or well acquainted with the dead. As the preacher ceased, and raised his head to pronounce a benediction on the living, the sun broke from the clouds and illumined the face of the speaker; giving him an expression of tranquillity, which we may make into an omen, that, after the tears and the sorrow, there shall be found peace and an unspeakable joy.

"We wound in solemn procession (for the rain had now ceased) around the paths, till we reached 'Harvard Hill,' where, standing in a semicircle around the new-made grave, a last word was spoken to remind us that this was the last of earth; and then the broken-hearted relatives and sorrowing friends turned to their homes."

At the head of Damon's grave stands a monument erected by members of his College and Medical Class. It seems not inappropriate here, to copy one of the resolutions adopted

at a meeting of the Medical Class, held shortly after his death, as a token of the estimation in which he was held by them:—

“Resolved, That, in the daily walks of life, we shall long mourn the silence of that voice, and the loss of ready sympathy of that friendship which existed between our friend and many of us; that, in the high order of talent he displayed, in the energy and zeal with which he was pursuing his studies, in his delicate perception and keen sense of all that was beautiful in the works of nature, and with every attribute of character to make him successful, there has died one who promised to become a most honored and distinguished member of our profession; that, in his excellent principles, his noble aim, his exemplary life, his elevated and consistent Christian character, we have lost at once a bright example and a guide.”

JOHN LANGDON DEARBORN. Soon after graduating, he went to Rock Island, Ill., and was engaged in a bank at that place. He left the West in 1860, and spent some time in Exeter, N.H. During the winter of 1861–62, he taught a private school in Centre Harbor, N.H. In 1862, Dearborn engaged in the wholesale drug and oil business, in the employ of Messrs. Folsom & Dearborn, in Boston, his father being a member of the firm. He remains at this place. In 1863, he married Miss Sarah A. Smith. He has one child.

HENRY LONGER DE SAULLES. After graduating, De Saulles spent some time in travelling in Europe. He then took up his residence in New York, where he was reported to be in 1865. His present locality is unknown.

SAMUEL DORR. 1 October, 1857, he began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Francis O. Watts (1822), making Boston his home. He remained with Mr. Watts

three years, with the exception of one term passed at the Dane Law School. In October, 1860, he was admitted to practice at the Suffolk Bar. On the 8th of December, in the same year, in company with Bartlett, he sailed for Europe, where he remained, travelling with him and other friends, until the middle of January, 1862. During this time, he travelled more or less thoroughly over Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Spain, and Egypt; spending also a fortnight in Constantinople and a week in Athens. He again sailed for Europe in April, 1862; remaining abroad at this time about three years. He is now in Boston.

* HOWARD DWIGHT. After leaving college, he repeatedly expressed a wish to follow the bent of his tastes, and continue his education in some foreign university; but other considerations had weight with him, and he soon turned his attention to manufacturing. He was thus occupied till the summer of 1859, when it was proposed to him to take charge of building and running a cotton press in Memphis, Tenn. He went to Memphis in September. His duties during that and the following winter were severe. He writes of rising, in mid-winter, at six o'clock, so as to be at the press when the men went to work, at seven; and, as he was unable to leave his work at noon, he found himself obliged to satisfy himself with the corn-bread and bacon which the negroes lived on. He took the degree of A.M. in course. During the winter of 1860-61, his life was made, as he expressed it, "one of turmoil and trouble," by the beginnings of rebellion in Tennessee. He writes: "I have had my eyes suddenly opened to the fact that we are not one people; and that I am almost certain to become a foreigner, while supposing myself at home." He also speaks on one occasion of going about among his secession friends, crying, "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable;" and adds, "I don't

know that it did any good, but it certainly raised agreeable emotions in my breast, if not in theirs." One thus open in avowing his sentiments could but find himself in an uncomfortable position as a citizen of Tennessee in 1861. Dwight was not a man to be intimidated; but, from the day Fort Sumter fell till he left Memphis, his situation was not without peril, and to his friends at home this was a season of great anxiety on his account. He could not, however, leave his post at that time, and remained long after rebellion was rampant around him, in order to protect the property of others which was in his hands. He entered the service as first lieutenant in Stackpole's company in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, his commission dating 1 September, 1861. While he was recruiting for his company in Northfield, Mass., he was induced, by the advice of his brother,* to apply to General Fremont for a position in his department, and was appointed by him, 4 October, second lieutenant in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, called the Fremont Hussars. 21 March following, he was commissioned by the Governor of Missouri first lieutenant, to date from 4 October. 4 November, 1862, he was commissioned captain, to date from 4 September. He passed unharmed through the hardships and dangers of the Missouri campaign, and, 10 November, was appointed by the President captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, and ordered to report to Brigadier-General Andrews. On the staff of General Andrews, Captain Dwight saw active service in the Department of the Gulf. He participated in all the stirring scenes of the Têche campaign, during the spring of 1863, and there distinguished himself by his gallantry, as he had before done on the battle-field of Pea Ridge. At the time of his death, he was temporarily attached to the brigade of his brother, General William Dwight, to whom

* Wilder Dwight (1853), Lieutenant-Colonel Second Massachusetts Volunteers; died 19 September, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Md.

he was bearing despatches from General Banks. General Dwight himself says, in an official report: "Captain Dwight had passed the artillery attached to this brigade in a wagon in which he was driving, when, finding his progress impeded by the army wagon train, he left his wagon and mounted his horse, to ride forward and join my advance. He had passed a point at which there is a turn in Bayou Bœuf, when he was ordered to halt. He was in a place where all previous experience authorized him to suppose that he was in little or no danger. . . . On reaching the edge of the bayou, he found himself confronted by three rebel cavalymen, who were on the edge of the bayou, at the water's edge. He asked, 'Who are you?' The reply was, 'Who are you?' and the three rifles were brought to bear upon him. In this position, he submitted to the necessity of the case, and surrendered himself a prisoner. One of the rebels then said, 'He's a damned Yankee: let's kill him!' Captain Dwight calmly replied, 'You must not fire: I'm your prisoner.' Again the rebels said to each other, 'Shoot the damned Yankee;' and immediately one of them fired. The ball passed through Captain Dwight's brain, killing him instantly. The scene was witnessed by three boys, who remained by the body until the arrival of our cavalry. . . . He died with the same imperturbable bravery which had marked his life. His placid features, after death, retained the same expression which had been natural to him in life." The body of Dwight was carried to New Orleans, and borne to his former residence there, to await the departure of a steamer for the North. While his body thus remained in New Orleans, the room was visited daily by members of the "Union Association of Colored Women," who decorated the room with white linen and green branches, and covered the coffin with the freshest and sweetest flowers. After his death, resolutions were passed by his brother officers, showing that in that relation he was hardly less valued than he was by the band of classmates, who, a few weeks

later, were called to offer to the bereaved family a similar expression of their sympathy and sorrow.

EZRA DYER. In September, after graduating, he again devoted himself to the study of medicine, in which he had already spent some time. In May, 1858, he became house surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, and spent the following year at that institution. He took his degree of M.D. in 1859, and that of A.M. in course. Soon after completing his year at the Hospital, he went abroad, where he remained until 1861, spending most of his time in studying the diseases of the eye. On his return, he established himself as an oculist in Philadelphia. In 1862, he became acting assistant surgeon, United-States Army, and took charge of the eye wards in the West-Philadelphia United-States General Hospital, where, in May, 1863, his patients presented to him an elaborately wrought gold-headed cane, as a mark of their estimation of his fidelity, courtesy, and skill. 9 September, 1863, Dyer married Miss Lucy M. Kempton, of Philadelphia. They have one child, — a son, born Commencement morning, 20 July, 1864.

WILLIAM HENRY ELLIOTT. After graduating, Elliott immediately began the study of medicine in the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1859. He spent a part of his pupilage at Bellevue Hospital, New-York City, as house pupil, and, in 1859, received the diploma of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He writes of himself, under date of 30 September, 1865, from Savannah, Ga.: "I was in the war three years and a half. My experience began at Dupont's attack on the Port-Royal forts. I was in Fort Walker, on Hilton Head, and, during the bombardment, was buried alive. I, however, managed to crawl out without injury. My next experience was three weeks in Wagner, where I saw the

elephant, and received some valuable lessons in heavy artillery. The last year of the war, I belonged to Joe Johnston's army, and accompanied General Hood on his Tennessee campaign. I was surrendered, with that army, at Greensborough, N.C., last April. I married in the second year of the war, and now have a boy two years old. I live here for the present." He also says, "I assure you that the kind feeling you express on the part of the Class is not only appreciated, but returned, by me." The above letter is the last which has been received from Elliott at the North; although he has been written to by several members of the Class. The last of May, 1866, he passed through Boston, with his family, en route for Halifax, N.S.

ARON ESTEY FISHER. He has lived at his father's house in Roxbury, Mass., since graduating. In September, 1862, Fisher enlisted as a private in the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, for nine months' service. He was afterwards detached, and sent with Captain Hook, of the regular army, on the first Charleston expedition. He was soon appointed second lieutenant and aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-General Ledlie, afterward first lieutenant and senior aid, and, finally, assistant adjutant-general on the same staff. He came home with impaired health; and, in the spring of 1865, went to Europe in company with Winslow Lewis, M.D. (1819), and the Rev. W. R. Alger (t. 1847). After seven months, he returned home. Fisher took the master's degree in course, and was admitted to the practice of law at the Suffolk Bar in the spring of 1861. He is now engaged in his profession in Boston.

HORACE NEWTON FISHER. He entered the Dane Law School in September, 1857, and remained there two years. In 1859, he went to Europe in company with his brother, John Herbert Fisher (s. 1863); travelling in most of the countries of Europe, and in Egypt and the Holy Land. They returned in

June, 1861. 14 February, 1862, Fisher entered the service as volunteer aide-de-camp, with the rank of first lieutenant, on the staff of General Nelson; and, in this capacity, was engaged at the occupation of Nashville, 26 February, and the battles of Pittsburg Landing, 6 April, and Shiloh, 7 April, and also at the siege of Corinth, 8-29 May. 18 May, he received the rank of captain, and was assigned to the staff of General A. McD. McCook. In the fall of 1862, while still acting as a volunteer, without pay, he was appointed military engineer, and, still later, topographical engineer. 21 May, 1863, he became assistant inspector-general of the Twentieth Corps with the commission and rank of lieutenant-colonel; and, in October, inspector of the department. While in the discharge of his duty, he received a severe injury, which entirely disabled him, and obliged him to return home; and, after some delay, he was forced to resign his commission, 10 November, 1863. He took his degree of A.M. in course. He remained at home for some months, in very feeble health, and, in 1864, sailed for Buenos Ayres. He travelled extensively in South America, and after some months returned home, much improved in health. 13 November, 1865, he married Miss Kia Mason, daughter of Dr. William Mason (m. 1832), of Charlestown. He now lives in Brookline.

JOHN LAMSON FLAGG. Since graduating, Flagg has resided in Troy, N.Y.; and, during the past four years, has been associated with Runkle in the practice of law. In August, 1857, he began the study of his profession in the office of the Hon. David L. Seymour, in Troy. In the winter, he attended the Law School, in Albany, for three months; and, in May following, was admitted to the bar. He continued his studies, however, till 1 January, 1859, when he took the degree of LL.B. at Albany, and formed a partnership with the Hon. Job Pierson, under the title of Pierson & Flagg; Mr. Pierson died in April, 1860. 12 July, 1860, Flagg married

Miss Ellen Hathaway Brown, of Providence, R.I. A few months later, Runkle went to Troy, and the two formed a partnership under the name of Runkle & Flagg, for the joint practice of the law. 5 March, 1862, Flagg was elected city justice of the city of Troy, — our first "Honorable"; and, in December following, he was elected President of the Troy Young Men's Association, an institution for intellectual and social improvement, in which he had already held prominent offices. He took his A.M. at Commencement, 1862. 7 June, 1863, his son John was born. 6 March, 1866, Flagg was elected mayor of the city of Troy, and entered upon the duties of his office on the 18th of the same month. In his speech of acceptance, John told his constituents: "You have confided to my integrity, and you have reposed in me for safe keeping, the honor of our municipal name; and, while thanking you for this proof of your confidence, I promise that the trust you have reposed in me shall not be betrayed;" and *we* believe it will not be. The editor of the "Troy Daily Times" says, quoting a contemporary: —

"The Democratic Flagg waves over Troy, — not a color dimmed, not a star obscured, — the old flag which embraced every State of the Union under its folds.

The young Flagg and the old flag!
Long may they wave! — *Albany Argus*.

"We think we see John waving, 'not a color dimmed, not a star obscured!' Good for him!"

GEORGE McKEAN FOLSOM. From October, 1857, to November, 1858, he taught school in Alleghany County, Maryland. From the following March to November, 1860, he was engaged as assistant in the Eliot High School, Jamaica Plain, Mass. From this date to the next April, he was a resident of Appledore, Isles of Shoals, teaching and recruiting his health. September, 1861, he was again engaged as a private tutor,

and so continued till September, 1863, when he entered the Divinity School at Cambridge. From September, 1862, to May, 1865, Folsom was a member of the once-dreaded Parietal Board, and occupied Tutor Chase's old room, S. 7. In May, 1865, Folsom went abroad, travelled considerably, and in February, 1866, returned to Cambridge and to study. He graduates from the Divinity School this year.

GEORGE HENRY FORSTER. For a time after graduating, he was in the Boston office of a Western railroad. In October, 1861, he was in New York, studying law with Messrs. Weeks & DeForest, and was admitted to the bar at the May general term in that city. Forster took his A.M. in course. He is now practising his profession at 58, Wall Street, New York.

FRANCIS ORMOND FRENCH. After graduating, he began to study law, at first in Washington, D.C., and in March, 1858, at the Law School, in Cambridge. In 1859, he was Librarian of the Law School, and took the degree of LL.B. there in July of that year. In January, 1860, he went to New York to study in the office of the Hon. Thomas Nelson, and was admitted to the New-York Bar in May. He married Miss Ellen Tuck, of Exeter, N.H., and, soon after, entered on the practice of law at that place. In 1862, he went to Boston, being appointed deputy naval officer in the Custom House. In May, 1863, he was appointed deputy collector. In April, 1865, French left the Custom House, and commenced business as a member of the firm of Way, Warren, & Co., bankers. He has two children, — a daughter, born —, and a son, born July, 1863.

WILLIAM GLEASON GOLDSMITH. Since 1857, he has been engaged in teaching, most of the time as principal of the Punchard Free School, at Andover, Mass. He took his

degree of A.M. in course. He is married, and has a child a few months old.

CHARLES PERCIVAL GORELY. In February, 1859, he engaged as sub-master in the Taunton (Mass.) High School, and remained in this situation till August, 1863, when he was appointed principal of the school, which position he continues to hold.

GEORGE GORHAM. After graduating, he went home to Canandaigua, N.Y., where he immediately entered the law office of Messrs. Smith & Lapham, and was admitted to the bar 8 June, 1858, being the earliest moment possible after he attained his majority. In a few days after admission to practice, he was made managing clerk for Messrs. Smith & Lapham, and continued with them in that capacity till July, 1860. He then opened an office for himself, and, 24 October, 1860, married Miss Emily A. Hall, daughter of Hon. Nathan K. Hall, of Buffalo, N.Y., United-States District Judge for the Northern District of New York, and Postmaster-general under President Fillmore. After his marriage, he remained in Canandaigua till 30 March, 1861, when, finding that the state of the country rendered law business universally dull, he took up his residence in Buffalo, and has since lived at that place. Soon after coming to Buffalo, he was offered the position of clerk of the United-States District Court, which he accepted and continues to hold at the present time. 23 August, 1861, a daughter, Emily Grace, was born. 29 May, 1863, his wife died, after a long illness. He has held the offices of notary public, commissioner of deeds for the Western States, treasurer of the Ontario County Agricultural Society, recording secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society, and United-States Commissioner. In June, 1866, he married Miss Marvine.

* **EDWIN GROVER.** After graduation, Grover taught in Jamaica Plain for a year, and then read law for a year; he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in May, 1859, and to the New-York Bar in December following. Here he occupied his leisure hours in writing for the "New-York Times" and the "Philadelphia Inquirer," and with private pupils. On his twenty-fifth birthday, 24 March, 1860, he married Miss Anna M. Porter, of Lawrence, Mass., daughter of Thomas and Julia Porter, formerly of North Dighton, Mass. Grover returned to Massachusetts in August, 1861, built a house in Brookline, and entered it in February, 1862. He took an office at 17, State Street, Boston, and began the practice of law. In the spring of 1863, he was appointed trial justice in Brookline. 14 December, he started for the South-west to collect claims for the trustees of T. & E. Batcheller & Co., of Boston. He got as far as Duvoll's Bluff, on White River, Ark., on his way to Little Rock, when he was taken sick with congestion of the liver, brought on by change of climate; and, after an illness of three or four days, died, 20 January, 1864, on board the steamboat "Polar Star." Mr. Russell, clerk of the steamer, brought the body to St. Louis; and Mr. Holton, owner of the boat, rendered every service in his power. The body was sent to Massachusetts, and deposited in a tomb in Brookline, 15 February.

JOSEPH AUGUSTINE HALE. For some time he was principal of Bristol Academy, in Taunton, Mass. In February, 1859, Hale was appointed usher in the Boston Latin School, where he remains. He took the master's degree in course.

FRANKLIN HAVEN. In September, 1857, he went to Europe, where he spent the following winter in travelling. He returned in May, 1858, and went to New York to engage in the banking business. In 1859, he went to Michigan, and

began the study of law. He returned in the spring of 1860, and entered a law office in Boston. 15 April, 1862, he was commissioned as captain and aide-de-camp, U.S.A., on the staff of General McDowell. In the winter of 1863-64, he was a member of a "retiring board" at Wilmington, Del. In 1864, he went to California in company with and on the staff of General McDowell; and, 31 December, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Second California Cavalry. He resigned 12 April, 1865, and returned to Boston, where, soon afterward, he opened an office with Stackpole, for the practice of law at 30, Court Street. He is now an aid to Governor Bullock, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES. After graduating, he spent some time in travelling. In 1860, he went to Shanghai, China, where he engaged in business in the house of Olyphant & Co., and, in 1864, was authorized to sign for the firm. In the summer of 1865, he came home on a visit, and was present with us at Commencement. He returned to China in the fall.

JAMES JACKSON HIGGINSON. After graduating, he resided in or about Boston till March, 1858, when he sailed for Europe. There he remained till the summer of 1862, being engaged in study. He reached home at the end of September, 1862. After remaining at home three weeks, he went to Washington, and obtained the position of agent in the Sanitary Commission; there he remained seven or eight months, until he obtained a commission as second lieutenant in the First Massachusetts Cavalry, his commission bearing date 6 January, 1863. He joined his regiment at once, and served with it till the end of the war, filling successively the grades of first lieutenant, captain, and brevet-major. He was nine months a prisoner in Libby Prison, Richmond. He is now in Boston, engaged in the banking and brokerage business.

THORNDIKE DELAND HODGES. He began the study of law at the Law School in Cambridge immediately after graduating, and remained there for one year; he then continued studying at Salem, remaining there till the following June. Shortly after, he established himself in the practice of his profession at Haverhill, Mass; remaining at that place till August, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company F, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was appointed sergeant shortly afterward. On the 1st of January following, Hodges was commissioned second lieutenant in the Thirty-fifth, and held this position till the next April, when he was promoted to captain in the First North-Carolina Volunteers, afterwards known as the Thirty-fifth United-States Colored Troops. He was in active service in Virginia, Kentucky, the Carolinas, and Florida, and, since his last commission, was mostly on staff-duty with Generals Foster, Hatch, Gilmore, and Devens. 10 January, 1866, he was honorably discharged on resignation, and, on the 27th of April, opened an office in Boston for the practice of law.

* **GEORGE HOLLINGSWORTH.** After graduating, he went to Groton, Mass., to reside, and took charge of a paper-mill at Pepperell. In the winter of 1857-58, he taught a school at Walpole, Mass. In the spring, he recommenced paper-making at Pepperell. He died during the same year, of typhoid fever.

JACOB FARNUM HOLT. In July, 1857, he began the study of medicine in Lowell, Mass., and, in September of the same year, removed to Philadelphia, and entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He continued his studies without interruption till March, 1859, when he took his medical degree. On the 30th of April, he commenced practice at 420, South Eighteenth Street, in Philadelphia, and continued in private business till July, 1862,

when he entered the government service as acting assistant surgeon. During the following three years, he was stationed, most of the time, in the general hospitals in or near Philadelphia; then was examiner of colored troops, &c. He states that he examined the first colored recruits for the United-States service in the State of Pennsylvania. While in camp, he had a severe attack of remittent fever, which kept him from service about three months. In October, 1864, he left the government service, and resumed private practice at his present residence, 1139, Pine Street. Since September, 1859, he has been connected with the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania, first as instructor in Physics and Chemistry, then as lecturer on Natural History.

*GEORGE ABBOTT HOOD. Soon after graduating, Hood went to Louisville, Ky., and became a partner in the firm of Davis, Green, & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, and remained a citizen of that place till 1864. 23 November, 1858, he married Miss Emma J. Calvert, of Louisville. On the 6th of December, 1859, his first child, Ella Hermione, was born. In 1860, he took his degree of A.M. in course. In September, 1861, a second daughter, Hally Monks, was born. During the war of the rebellion, Hood's position in Louisville was a trying one. A classmate, writing soon after his death, says: "His conscientiousness and his loyalty to our country, when in the midst of a city at least half rebel, was an honor to his native State, and stands forth the more prominent and attractive, when we consider how greatly those sons of New England, who had recently removed from the North to the South, were given to backsliding, especially when their pecuniary interests were to be benefited thereby. The business house in which Hood was a partner was seriously crippled by the rebellion; their market was Southern: yet Hood retained his manhood, and was uncompromising in his loyalty to the Government, regardless of the present or future

results to his success in business." Speaking of the war, Hood himself says, under date of October, 1862: "It is a severe trial, and will bring to the test all the inherent vital power of our glorious institutions. But the right must prevail; and our proud fabric of government will pass through this severe ordeal, and, purified and regenerated, is yet destined to occupy the highest place in the temple of fame."

8 July, 1863, a third daughter, Persis Calvert, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio. During this year, Hood's health failed; and he was obliged to relinquish his business relations, and return to the East. He went to his mother's house in Lynn, Mass., where he spent the remainder of his days. In Louisville, Hood was much respected for honesty, integrity, and sobriety in business and social circles. By the friends he had made there, his absence was sincerely regretted, and his death, at a later day, was deeply lamented. 16 January, 1865, his third daughter died; and, in June, another child was born and died. Hood visited Cambridge, and was seen by many of the Class for the last time at Commencement of this year. During the month of August, he visited Princeton, Mass., where he spent some time. He returned to Lynn in the early fall, where he passed his remaining days happily in the company of his family, and finally passed away on the 20th of October. Thus died Hood, one who, to use the words of our Class resolutions, "was endeared to us by a kind heart and amiable character, whose integrity of purpose and high sense of honor and duty commanded our admiration, while his abilities as a scholar and a man received our respect."

CHARLES PAINE HORTON. In the winter of 1857-58, he went to New Orleans, and engaged in business, returning in May, 1858. He again went to the South in 1859-60. 28 May, 1861, Horton was commissioned second lieutenant in the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, and, 1 November, was promoted to first lieutenant. 17 July, 1862, he was made assistant

adjutant-general on General Gordon's staff, with the rank of captain; and, in this capacity, received honorable official mention. In the summer of 1863, Horton was one of a board for the examination of army hospitals, with Dr. George H. Lyman and others. In September, 1863, he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of General Heintzelman. He was honorably discharged from the service at the close of the war.

SOLOMON LINCOLN. After Commencement, he took a long vacation, which was passed mostly at Hingham, Mass., during which he was engaged in out-of-door sports and labors, especially in horticulture. Late in the winter, he was appointed a tutor at Cambridge, in place of Mr. R. H. Chase. This position Lincoln occupied five years and a half, having been first a tutor in Greek and Latin, then in Greek, and finally in mathematics; and, for a while, also registrar and chairman of the Parietal Board. From March, 1858, to September, 1860, he occupied S. 7; he then took possession of Hy. 11, and held it during his remaining connection with the college. He received the degree of A.M. in course. During the last year of his tutorship, he attended the Law School; and, in 1864, received the degree of LL.B. Cambridge was the scene of his military career. He served as adjutant of the Battalion of Undergraduates. The draft of 1863 summoned him to less peaceful fields. He furnished a substitute. 16 September, 1863, he sailed from Boston to Liverpool, and made a brief tour in Europe, reaching home on Christmas eve. He speaks of a very agreeable week he spent in Oxford and Cambridge, Eng., where he was very hospitably received. 26 January, 1864, he entered the law office of Stephen B. Ives, Esq., of Salem, a graduate of 1848. He was admitted to the bar 20 October, and remained in Mr. Ives's office till July, 1865, when he was received by that gentleman as his partner. 15 February, 1865, Lincoln married Miss Ellen B. Hayden, daughter of the Hon. Joel Hayden,

of Haydenville, Mass., formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth.

JOHN DAVIS LONG. From the time of his graduation till August, 1859, he taught the academy at Westford, Mass., and then began the study of law in the office of Sidney Bartlett, Esq., of Boston. In 1860 and 1861, he continued his professional studies at the Law School in Cambridge, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in January, 1860, and to the Oxford Bar, in Maine, in 1861. From 1861 to September, 1862, he practised law at Buckfield, Maine. Since the last date, he has practised his profession at No. 20, Court Street, Boston.

ABRAM LELAND LOWELL. After graduating, he began the study of medicine, and, in 1861, was one of the resident students at Bellevue Hospital, New York.

He took his medical degree at Bellevue-Hospital Medical School in March, 1863, and is now practising at Chester, Vt.

CHARLES VICTOR MAPES. Since graduation, he has been constantly engaged in business in New York, a part of the time in an agricultural store with his father. He was married in July, 1863.

JOSEPH MAY. At the time of our graduation, May was at a water-cure on Lake Skeneateles, near Syracuse, N.Y., endeavoring to recruit his system, prostrated by a severe attack of illness in the middle of the Senior year. In March, 1858, he went to New York to join his brother, then about to start on a European tour. They sailed early in April, in the merchant ship, "W. S. Lindsay"; and, after a voyage of eight weeks, reached Venice, their port of destination. Burt, of 1858, was their fellow-passenger. May spent some time in Switzerland, then passed through Bavaria, down the Rhine to Paris and London, and then home. The next year he

spent in Syracuse, making a visit in the mean time to Cambridge. In the spring of 1861 he went to Minnesota, and returned in November, spending the next year in New-York City. In the fall of 1862, he entered the Divinity School, and graduated there in 1865. 30 July, he began preaching at Yonkers, N.Y.; and, being invited to settle there, was ordained in the ministry, and installed as pastor of Hope Church, on the 14th of September. 24 October, he married Miss Harriet Charles Johnson, daughter of the late Philip Johnson, of Washington, D.C.

ROBERT McNEIL MORSE. In the autumn of 1857, he entered the law office of Messrs. Hutchins & Wheeler, in Boston, and remained there till January, 1858, when he took the position of assistant teacher in the Eliot High School, Jamaica Plain, Mass., still continuing the study of law. In March, 1859, he entered the Law School at Cambridge, where he spent two terms; and in February, 1860, was admitted to the bar in Boston, after a due examination. For a few months, he occupied an office with J. W. Thornton, Esq.; and, in June, took an office in Barrister's Hall with J. C. Ropes, where he remains at the present time. Morse was commissioned by Governor Banks as justice of the peace for Suffolk County in 1860, by Governor Andrew for Norfolk County in 1865, and also as trial justice for the latter county, which office, however, he held only for three months. In the spring of 1864 he was chosen one of the selectmen of the town of West Roxbury, to serve for one year, and was re-elected in the spring of 1865. In the fall of 1865, he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Senate for the year 1866, to represent North Norfolk District, comprising Roxbury, Brookline, West Roxbury, and Dorchester.

12 November, 1863, Morse married Miss Anna E., daughter of James L. and J. A. Gorham, of Jamaica Plain. He has two children, — Mabel, born 10 August, 1864, and Arthur G., born 15 October, 1865.

SAMUEL NEWELL. Soon after graduating, he entered the law office of Charles T. and T. H. Russell, in Boston, remaining there one year. He spent the next year at the Law School in Cambridge, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar 13 April, 1859. Newell left the Law School at the end of the summer term, and entered on the practice of his profession in Haverhill, Mass., in company with John J. Marsh, of that place. In July, 1860, he went to New York, and was admitted to practice there in the fall of that year. He remained in New York till the summer of 1861, and then went to West Newbury, Mass. After continuing there until April, he entered into business once more in Haverhill with his old partner, John J. Marsh. In July, 1862, he returned to New York, where he is at present a member of the law firm of Eaton, Tailer, & Newell, at 11, Pine Street.

PATRICK ALOYSIUS O'CONNELL. Immediately after graduating, he entered upon the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. Henry G. Clark, of Boston. He took his medical degree in 1860, and his master's degree at the same time. He established himself in Boston. On the breaking-out of the war, O'Connell became connected with the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers as assistant surgeon, having been found by the State Board of Examiners "too young for the position of surgeon," in which capacity the regiment desired him to serve. After serving with the regiment for some time without a commission, he eventually accepted that of assistant surgeon, dated May, 1861. When first commissioned, the regiment was known as the Thirteenth, but afterwards became the Ninth; and, on 11 June, he received a new commission, as assistant surgeon of the Ninth. He served with this regiment until September, when he resigned; and, 25 October, he was commissioned surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, without any further examination, and although only a few months older than

when he was found to be "too young" for the position of full surgeon. O'Connell served with the Twenty-eighth until the latter part of 1862, in South Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland; was taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run, but got away in season to be present at the battle of South Mountain, on which field he was appointed brigade surgeon. After the battle of Antietam, he was appointed division surgeon, and, in less than a month after, became medical director of the Ninth Army Corps, though almost the junior surgeon of the corps, both in years and in commission. He continued as medical director of the corps until it went to the West in 1863. He accompanied it to Kentucky, and then received orders to report back to the Army of the Potomac. After passing the required examination in Washington, O'Connell received the appointment of surgeon of United-States Volunteers, 13 June. He was then ordered to the West, and put on duty as medical director of Indiana and Michigan. In September, he was ordered to East Tennessee, where he served as medical director of the Division of Reinforcements, and medical director of the left wing of the forces of East Tennessee, until the latter part of January, 1864, when he again joined the Ninth Army Corps. In March, he accompanied that corps to Annapolis, Md., where it was re-organized for the Wilderness campaign. Through the campaign of 1864, he served as medical inspector of the corps, also taking medical charge of Wilcox's Division. In November, he was relieved from duty in the field, and reported, in accordance with orders, to Major-General Dix, commanding department of the East, and was assigned to duty as chief medical officer at Hart Island, New-York Harbor, where he remained until March, 1865, at which time he relieved Dr. A. B. Mott, in charge of the United-States General Hospital, Ladies' Home, New York. He closed his hospital, in accordance with orders from the War Department, in July, and was mustered out of the service in August. After leaving the service, he received

a brevet as lieutenant-colonel of United-States Volunteers, to date from 1 June, 1865. He is now established at 21, Harrison Avenue, in Boston, and again engaged in the practice of his profession.

* **SAMUEL BRECK PARKMAN.** After graduating, he read law in Savannah, and was admitted to practice in due time. He became a member of the Georgia Historical Society, and soon after joined the Savannah troop of cavalry. In the summer of 1860, he was in Europe, and spent some time in Switzerland with Dyer, F. C. Ropes, and Sowdon; he returned in the fall, visited Boston, and there dined with some members of the Class. In December, 1860, he married Miss Nannie Bierne, a wealthy lady of Virginia. The account of his service in the war of the rebellion is somewhat indefinite. He probably entered the service of the Confederate States as first (some say third) lieutenant in Read's Georgia Battery; and he was reported as such at the time of his death.* Another report makes him major on the staff of General Longstreet at the time of his death. Elliot, in a letter to Brown, under date of 30 September, 1865, says, "Breck Parkman was killed at Sharpsburg, on the 17th of September, 1862. He was lieutenant in a Savannah battery, was riding in the rear of the battery which was engaged at the time, when he was struck down by a small ball from a spherical case which exploded near it, entered the right shoulder, and passed through the heart. No one saw him fall; but he was found a moment after, dead. His remains were afterward taken up, and are now in the Bierne vault at Richmond."

* **JAMES AMORY PERKINS.** He had determined on entering the mercantile profession; and, with this object in

* "New Orleans (La.) Delta," September, 1862. See also Brown's letter to the Class Secretary from Sharpsburg, Md., giving the testimony of a Confederate captain.

view, in July, 1857, sailed for Calcutta, where he remained for several months, inquiring into all things relating to the business he had chosen for his future life. He returned overland by way of Europe, spending some months in travelling on the Continent, and reached home in June, 1859. He shortly after entered his father's counting-room, and, in the spring of 1861, became a partner in the house.

At the outbreak of the war, no thought of self could deter him from the duty which he owed his country.* His distaste for a soldier's life was not permitted to stand in the way of his devotion to principle. He had a happy home, a fine business position, and troops of friends, who loved him as few men are loved. He had every inducement to remain in Boston; but he could not sacrifice his love of country to an ignoble ease. He spent a few weeks in educating himself for the service, both by theoretical study and practical exercise, and then received a commission as first lieutenant in Stackpole's company, in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers. The same strong convictions of duty and adherence to conscience which had thus far made his life beautiful and honorable followed him into the camp and the field. His duty, as an officer of the Army of the United States, to his God, his country, and his men, was his undivided thought by night and day. His modesty and retiring disposition proved itself the same in the regiment as in college; yet but little service had been seen, before every man, from colonel to private, acknowledged his worth and his courage. He was in the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern, and in all the actions and expeditions in the Department of North Carolina. Though his delicate constitution rendered him often weak, sick, and unfit for active service, neither the advice

* The compiler of the Report has quoted freely, and without giving his authority, from the memorial records of Ropes, Sowdon, Stackpole, Storrow, and others; feeling that those who knew him most intimately, could with the best effect delineate the character of Perkins.

nor entreaties of his fellow-officers could prevail upon him to absent himself from duty. At the time of General Foster's expedition to Goldsboro', he was suffering from a severe attack of intermittent fever, but nothing could hold him back. Pale and exhausted, he marched at the head of his company with an endurance which seemed almost supernatural. At the bivouac, no food passed his lips, nor was the much-longed-for rest obtained, until every private in his command was cared for, and made comfortable. In action, he was brave almost to rashness, holding that it was the duty of an officer to set that example to his men which should bear them firmly up in time of need; and, finally, it was not merely love and respect, but admiration, that he inspired throughout his entire regiment. For downright hard work he probably had no superior, and few equals, among his brother officers.

Although in the army for nearly two years, he repeatedly refused to take a leave of absence until July, 1863, when he hoped to return to his family and to the triennial gathering of the Class; but then the exigencies of the service rendered this impossible. When his friends heard, that, on the first battle-field, he led his company with that coolness which said that to him the danger was as if it were not; when they heard, that, upon tiresome marches, he helped and cheered his men, not more worn out than himself, — they recognized their old companion, who could forget danger, forget his own weariness or despondency, the moment he saw a duty which he could perform. The debilitating climate, and the incessant exposure and work from which he refused to be excused, had so reduced him, that his continuance in active service under the circumstances displayed a heroism rarely met with. When he ought to have been in hospital, or recruiting his shattered health at home, he was toiling on cheerfully, distinguished among his brave comrades for his perfect courage, and proof against the perils of battle, the privations of the march, the exposure of the bivouac, the

ennui of the camp, the languor of illness. "He is the bravest man in the regiment," said one of his soldiers; and this eulogy will be echoed by officers and men. He had many times expressed a wish that he might take a part in the attack on the abode of arch-treason, and his wish was granted; but at a sacrifice which only those who knew him can appreciate.

On the afternoon of the 26th of August, three hundred of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts were ordered to be in line in the foremost trenches to charge and capture the advanced rifle-pits of the enemy at Fort Wagner. At this time, Lieutenant Perkins, almost conquered by fever, had been prevailed upon to abstain from work for a few days; but now nothing could induce him not to rejoin his regiment. To use the words in which Brigadier-General Stevenson writes, "My friend had been quite ill for two or three weeks, and was off duty; but he insisted on going forward with the regiment, notwithstanding that all the officers advised him to remain in camp. While the regiment was having extra ammunition issued to them before starting, I persuaded him to come to my tent and dine with me, which he did; and I begged him not to go to the front. He answered that he could not remain behind, he should be so uneasy during all the time the regiment was gone. Colonel Osborn at once proposed to *order* him to remain in camp, but did not, as James was so desirous of going." The regiment charged. In a few moments, they had gained the works of the enemy, captured seventy prisoners, and, with their spades, were throwing up a breastwork in the very front and teeth of the concentrated fire of Fort Wagner. Perkins's men were avoiding this tremendous cannonade by sometimes dodging, and the work was not so brisk as he wished it. "It is no use to dodge," he said, "do as I do," and stood upright and firm. The words had hardly left his mouth when a ball struck him in the upper part of his arm, and passed through his body. He fell, and never spoke again.

The body of Perkins was brought to his home, and, on a beautiful September afternoon, was laid in Mount Auburn Cemetery. An extract from one of the resolutions adopted by the Class may close the record of Perkins:—

“We recall with pride, with honor, and with love, the manly, Christian life which our brother has lived. We remember his unfailing devotion to duty; the singular modesty and truthfulness of his daily life; the scholarly tastes and habits which distinguished him, no less in his business life than in college; his fidelity as a son, a brother, and a friend; his zeal for the cause of his country, which made him among the first to go out in her service. We remember him as a kind and genial companion, whose quaint humor enlivened our social meetings. We call to mind his conspicuous bravery, displayed on more than one occasion; his thorough discipline; his tender care for the men of his command; his cheerfulness under privations; his perseverance in duty through months of sickness and suffering, until complete prostration drove him to a sick-bed. We remember, that, against the urgent remonstrance of surgeons and brother officers, he left his hospital to lead his company to the front, and gave up his noble life,—another precious sacrifice for our common country.”

DAVID DODGE RANLETT. In the fall of 1857, Ranlett began the study of law in the office of William Dehon (H.C. 1833), in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, 28 January, 1860. In the following June, he sailed from New York in the ship “Golden State” for California, and arrived in San Francisco in October. He spent two months travelling in California, and sailed thence, 4 December, for England; arriving at Queenstown 7 March, 1861. He travelled in England and Scotland, and set sail for the United States 17 April. He shortly after established his residence in Brooklyn, N.Y., and began the practice of law in New York, having been admitted to the New-York Bar 10 July, 1861. In January,

1865, Ranlett was appointed Auditor of the State of New Hampshire. He now holds that office, and is a resident of the capital of that State. He married, 23 August, 1865, Miss Ellen Augusta Brown, of Charlestown, Mass.

EBEN RICHARDS. In September, 1857, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and entered the grocery and commission business, in the firm of Christopher & Richards. In October, 1862, he dissolved the partnership, continuing the business under the style "Eben Richards, jun.," which in July, 1864, became "E. Richards, jun., and Brother." He married, 30 March, 1859, Miss Caroline Beckwith Maxwell, of Louisville, Ky. A daughter, Grace, was born to him 1 March, 1860, and a second daughter, Carrie, 28 September, 1863.

FRANCIS CODMAN ROPES. Immediately after graduation, he began the study of medicine at the Medical College in Boston, and at the Tremont (afterwards Harvard) Medical School. May 1, 1859, he entered the Massachusetts General Hospital as house surgeon, where he remained till 1 May, 1860. He graduated in medicine, and took his degree of A.M., July, 1860, and, on 25 July, left Boston in the "Arabia" for Liverpool. Very soon after arriving in Liverpool, he took a trip through Switzerland, with Sowdon; and, leaving him at Geneva, went to St. Petersburg via Stettin. He soon returned to England, and remained there, and in Paris, till May, 1861, when he went to Dresden to learn German. He went again to London, and in October to Vienna, in which city he remained, studying, till April, 1862. In June, he went again to Berlin, and studied with Virchow. He made frequent excursions from London, and then went to Edinburgh, where he remained till May, 1864. He here visited diligently the Royal Infirmary under Professors Bennett and Laycock. He also took the post of resident physician to the Infirmary, under Professor Laycock. Before leaving

Edinburgh, he was admitted to the examination for the "double qualification in medicine and surgery," lasting several days. He successfully passed the examination, and received two diplomas, constituting him Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh (L.R.C.P.E.), and of the Royal College of Surgeons (L.R.C.S.E.). He was soon after proposed, and in August, 1864, chosen Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh (F.R.C.S.E.). 26 August, he left London for New York in the steamer "Atlanta," and after many "labors, dangers, and sufferings," *not* "voluntarily undergone"; after sundry gales, in which the vessel was near being lost,—he reshipped in the "Europa" from Liverpool, and reached Boston 14 October. He entered the service of the United States on the 1st of November, as acting assistant surgeon, and was stationed at the United-States Army General Hospital, Readville, Mass., and there remained till 23 July, 1865, when his services were no longer needed. 1 October, he commenced practice at 104, Mount Vernon Street, Boston. 1 January, 1866, he was appointed one of the attending physicians at the Central Office of the Boston Dispensary. He is also a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston Society for Medical Observation, Boston Medical Association, Boston Society of Natural History, Hunterian Medical Society of Edinburgh, and corresponding member of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society.

JOHN CODMAN ROPES. On leaving College, he resided at home, passing his time in general study and reading. In March, 1858, he entered the Law School at Cambridge, where he remained a year. In March, 1859, he visited May, at his home in Syracuse, N.Y., and went with him to Niagara Falls. In April, he sailed, with his father, for England, in the steamer "Canada," and returned home in the following November. During this time, he travelled over England and Scotland, and somewhat in Ireland; spent a month in Russia, during which

he visited Moscow; and returned to England through Germany, visiting Berlin, Heidelberg, Baden, and Strasburg, and passing ten days in Paris. On his return to Boston, he entered the law office of P. W. Chandler & G. O. Shattuck, and remained there till the summer of 1860. He returned to the Law School in September, and remained there till July, 1861, taking the degree of LL.B. at that time. The Bowdoin Prize for resident graduates was awarded to him this year, for an Essay on "The Limits of Religious Thought." He returned to the office of Messrs. Chandler & Shattuck in September, and remained there till he was admitted to the bar, 28 November. He at once commenced practice in an office with Morse, in Barrister's Hall, Boston. He was commissioned a justice of the peace by Governor Andrew, 13 January, 1863. During the war, Ropes several times visited Washington and the army of the Potomac, spending the time with his brother,* Higginson of our Class, and other friends. In October, 1865, he formed a partnership with John Chipman Gray, jun. (H. C. 1859), and in January, 1866, removed to his present office, No. 20, State Street.

JACOB GEBHARD RUNKLE. In 1858, he began the study of law in Lawyersville, N.Y., and, in 1859 and 1860, was also engaged in teaching in the same place. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and, in the same year, took his degree of A.M. in course. Shortly afterwards, he began the practice of his profession in partnership with Flagg, in Troy, N.Y., where he remains. 4 June, 1863, he married Miss Ella, daughter of the Hon. J. Ramsay, of Troy.

GEORGE MARY SEARLE. After graduating, he returned to his home in Brookline, and, in September, began

* Henry Ropes (1862), first lieutenant Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., 3 July, 1863.

work as a computer for the American Ephemeris at the Nautical Almanac office in Cambridge, under Professor Winlock; he remained here till April, 1858, when he went to Albany as assistant to Dr. B. A. Gould, in the Dudley Observatory at that place, continuing, however, the almanac work for a month or two longer, when he relinquished it on account of the pressure of other duties. 11 September, he discovered the asteroid Pandora, No. 55. It was fondly hoped he would number his new-found planet "57"; but astronomical law obliged him to follow in the regular sequence. For this discovery, he received a part of the Lalande Prize, divided by the French Academy among the discoverers of astronomical bodies. Dr. Gould and his assistants, including Searle, were forcibly expelled from the Observatory by the trustees on 3 January, 1859. Early in April following he returned to Brookline; passed the summer in Newburyport; and, returning to Brookline, remained there till October, 1862. He held a position in the United-States Coast Survey from the time of his going to Albany until this last date; the first year as tide-observer, afterwards as computer on the reduction of the longitude determinations of the survey. In October, 1862, he received a position as assistant professor of mathematics in the United-States Naval Academy, at Newport, R.I. He taught here till December, 1864, when he resigned his position on account of ill health. Searle took his degree of A.M. in course. In November or December, 1862, he was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Finding his health required rest from mental work, he returned to Brookline, and remained there, unemployed, till July, 1865. He then sailed for Europe; passed the latter part of July, and the whole of August, in Great Britain and Ireland; September, and a part of October, in France and Germany; and arrived in Rome, 21 October. Speaking of his religious life, he says: "The most important event of my life, since graduating, has been my conversion to the Catholic Church,

into which I was received Aug. 11, 1862. I first began to examine its claims in March, 1861, having been perhaps somewhat prepared for the step by my membership in the Episcopal Church, in which, indeed, I was baptized in England, when a child; but I had been educated and had lived a Unitarian till November, 1858. . . . I was baptized and confirmed in the Catholic Church, Aug. 15, and 19, 1862." At his confirmation, he took the additional name of the Blessed Virgin, as indicated at the head of this biography. In May, he returned to America, and is now temporarily employed at the Harvard College Observatory.

ROBERT DICKSON SMITH. For the two years after graduating, Smith taught school in Cambridge, in the institution presided over by Professors Lovering and Lane, studying law at the same time with the Hon. Henry W. Paine, of Boston. He was admitted to practice at the Suffolk Bar in September, 1859. He then entered the Law School at Cambridge, and remained there for a year. In October, 1860, he entered upon the practice of the law at his present office, 30, Court Street, Boston. 30 July, 1863, Smith married Miss Pauline Cony Weston, daughter of George Melville Weston, of Washington, D.C. 8 May, 1864, a son, Robert Dickson, was born. R. D. (senior) is now living, with his family, in Newton, Mass.

ARTHUR JOHN CLARK SOWDON. 1 September, 1857, he sailed from New York for Havre in the packet-ship "William Tell," in company with Haven. He returned in the following December, having spent the intervening time in France and England. In April and May, 1858, he visited Folsom, then teaching in Maryland, and journeyed West as far as St. Louis. In October, he went to the West again to look into the subject of farming. Early in 1859, he visited Texas, in company with Governor Anderson, of Ohio, going

as far into the country as San Antonio, and returned by way of New Orleans and Mobile, across the country to Savannah and Charleston, stopping to see Alston, Parkman, and Macbeth, and returning home by the way of Washington. He immediately began the study of law, and entered the Dane Law School in March. In January, 1860, he was again obliged to go South on account of his health. In May, Sowdon sailed from New York for Southampton; travelled in England, Scotland, France, Switzerland, and a part of Germany; was with Dyer, Parkman, and F. C. Ropes in Switzerland; and returned to Boston in October. He took a master's degree in course. In March, 1861, he re-entered the Law School, and, in July, took the degree of LL.B. In January and February, 1862, he made two visits to the Army of the Potomac, then encamped in the vicinity of Washington. He continued a resident graduate at Cambridge a part of the time, till January, 1863, when he removed to Boston, and opened an office, in September, at 40, State Street, as a broker in real estate and mortgages, where he now remains.

JOSEPH LEWIS STACKPOLE. In September, 1857, he entered the office of Francis C. Loring, Esq. (H. C. 1828), of Boston, and began the study of law. In March, 1858, he entered the Law School at Cambridge, where he remained for a year and a half, taking his degree of LL.B. in July, 1859. In September following, he entered the office of the Hon. J. G. Abbott, in Boston, and remained there for a year, when he was admitted a member of the Suffolk Bar. He then opened an office for himself at 19, Court Street, and practised his profession until September, 1861, when he received a commission as captain in the Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, having as his lieutenants our lamented Dwight and Perkins. The regiment received marching orders in December, and joined the Burnside Expedition, whose experience at Hatteras, Roanoke Island, and Newbern is well

known. In August, 1862, Stackpole was commissioned by the President captain and commissary of subsistence. For this purpose, he gave up his regimental commission, and was stationed at Beaufort, N.C., for three months. He was then appointed chief commissary of the army in North Carolina, and in this capacity served in the Goldsboro' Expedition, in December, on the staff of Major-General John G. Foster. In January, 1863, he was appointed by General Foster judge-advocate of the Eighteenth Corps and the Department of North Carolina; and, in July, 1863, he was commissioned by the President major and judge-advocate. In August, he was appointed judge-advocate of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, on the staff of General Foster, and removed with him to Fortress Monroe. In September, 1863, he was made provost-judge of Norfolk, in addition to his duties as judge-advocate. In March, 1864, Major Stackpole accompanied the Army of the James, comprising the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, to Bermuda Hundred, and acted as judge-advocate of that army before Richmond, and, until the taking of that city, alternated between the army and Fortress Monroe, having offices and quarters at both places. He entered Richmond, when taken, where he occupied the house of Secretary Trenholm of the rebel Treasury Department until 20 April, 1865, when he resigned his commission, and returned to Boston and the law. After leaving the service, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for meritorious services in conducting the prosecutions of the department with skill, faithfulness, and integrity."

3 March, 1863, Stackpole married Miss Martha Watson Parsons, of Cambridge, daughter of the late William Parsons, of Boston. Mrs. Stackpole accompanied her husband to Newbern, and afterwards to Fortress Monroe and Richmond. They have two children,—Elizabeth Virginia, born at Fortress Monroe, Va., 14 January, 1865, and a second daughter, born 6 June, 1866.

JAMES STARR. In October, 1857, he entered the office of P. McCall, Esq., of Philadelphia, as a student of law, and, in the fall of 1858, entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he took the degree of LL.B. in June, 1860. In July, he took his degree of A.M. at Cambridge, and, in October, was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. In the following February, he opened an office in Philadelphia. Immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter, Starr determined to enter the military service, and was mustered as a private in the Seventeenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 25 April, 1861, for three months. The regiment served on the North Potomac for its entire term, and was mustered out 26 July, in Philadelphia. 22 August, he was commissioned captain in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, known then as Rush's Lancers, and spent the following winter with the regiment, near Washington. He was present during McClellan's Peninsular campaign in 1862, but, on account of an attack of illness, was unable to accompany the regiment into Pennsylvania during the rebel invasion in September. In December, he was serving on General Franklin's staff before Fredericksburg, and, when General Hooker took command of the army, was sent, with his squadron, to his headquarters as escort, and served with him at Chancellorsville in May, 1863. Starr continued at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac when General Meade took command, and served on his staff at the battle of Gettysburg in July. In October, he rejoined his regiment at Centreville, Va. In March, 1864, he was promoted to major, and took command of his regiment. In the fight at Todd's Tavern, 7 May, he was wounded in the face by a pistol-ball, and was absent from the regiment for about two months. From that time, he was in command of the regiment until the latter part of September, when it was sent to the rear to be mustered out of service. Starr was then put in command of Remount Camp, near Sandy Hook, Md. Here he was obliged to reduce to order between

two and three thousand men, belonging to all the cavalry regiments in the service, and to have charge of a complete cavalry depot; and, in less than three weeks, he was able to send to the front fifteen hundred mounted men, completely equipped. 14 October, he was mustered out of the service, at the expiration of his term. Within a day or two of his return home, he was in his old office reading law. In December, he gave up his private office, and went into that of E. M. Paxson, Esq., as assistant to that gentleman; and 1 January, 1866, he engaged in partnership with him under the name Paxson & Starr.

HENRY JAMES STEVENS. For the first six months after graduating, he studied law at his home, in Andover, and, the next six months, in Lawrence, Mass. He entered the Law School at Cambridge in September, 1858, and remained there one year, teaching school during a part of the winter in Woburn, Mass. In July, 1859, Stevens entered the office of William Brigham, Esq. (H.C. 1829), in Boston. He again taught school in Woburn during the winter of 1859-60. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in September, 1860, and opened an office in Boston. 22 September, 1863, he married Miss Helen M. Granger, of Pittsford, Vt. A daughter, Gertrude Mead, was born to him 4 July, 1864. Stevens is now living with his family, in Roxbury, Mass., and is practising law in Boston.

LIVINGSTON STONE. In the fall of 1857, he began the study of divinity at the Meadville Theological School in Pennsylvania; and remained there through the entire course of three years, graduating in the class of 1860, and being the only member of our Class to enter immediately on a preparation for the ministry. In December, he took up a short engagement at Billerica, Mass.; then at Detroit, Mich., and again at Philadelphia. After returning to Massa-

chusetts, he supplied the pulpit at Billerica for a year, and, having declined a call from the parish in that place, again entered the field as a candidate; and in June, 1863, was invited to preach at Charlestown, N.H., where he soon after received a call to settle. The call having been accepted, he was ordained 1 June, 1864, at first as colleague to the Rev. Jaazaniah Crosby, D.D. (H.C. 1804); and, on the death of his colleague, he became sole pastor of the Unitarian Church in that place. He still remains at Charlestown. In the summer of 1858, Stone made a complete tour of the upper Lakes, and spent considerable time among the Chippewa Indians at Le Grand Portage, extending his wanderings a considerable distance beyond the usually travelled routes. In addition to his ministerial office, he is engaged as classical teacher in a boarding-school in Charlestown. He has delivered several lectures, and in May, 1866, published for private distribution a memoir of his late colleague, Dr. Crosby.

JAMES JACKSON STORROW. Soon after graduating, he began to study law in the office of Elias Merwin, Esq., of Boston. In March, 1858, he entered the Law School at Cambridge, where he remained for one year. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1860. In 1861, he married Miss Annie M. Perry, of Andover, Mass. She died 9 March, 1865, leaving three children. Storrow is engaged in the practice of law in Boston.

CHARLES FOLSOM WALCOTT. He left Cambridge in May, 1857, and spent the summer and early fall in Northern and Western Minnesota, living for several weeks with the Sioux and Winnebago Indians. In the latter part of October, he descended the Mississippi from St. Paul to New Orleans, stopping for a few days at the most interesting points on the way. From New Orleans he returned home by sea, after spending a short time on the island of Cuba.

After his return to the North, Walcott devoted himself to the study of law, spending three years in the Dane Law School and in the office of Chandler & Shattuck in Boston. He was admitted to the bar 21 June, 1861. While in the Law School, he was a successful competitor for the first prize on the subject "of the estate of the mortgagor and that of the mortgagee in mortgaged real property."

21 August, 1861, Walcott was mustered into the United-States service as captain in the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, and served in this regiment in Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky, participating in eight general engagements and several skirmishes. He resigned his commission 25 April, 1863. 7 October, 1863, he married Miss Anna M., daughter of Morrill Wyman, M.D. (H. C. 1833), of Cambridge. In May, 1864, he re-entered the service as captain of the Twelfth Unattached Company, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and in this capacity was in command of the fort near Provincetown, Mass., for a period of three months. 22 September, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers. This regiment was recruited as a one-year regiment. Five companies left the State for the Army of the Potomac 7 October, and others followed as soon as they reached the maximum number. 28 February, 1865, Walcott was mustered as colonel to date from 9 November, 1864. During the early part of April, and until the surrender of General Lee's army, the Sixty-first saw active service before Richmond. The Report of the Adjutant-general of Massachusetts for 1865 thus describes the gallant action on the 2d of April: "When the line was everywhere broken, the brigade to which the Sixty-first was attached operated with the Ninth Corps, and the regiment conducted itself with distinguished bravery in the action. The Ninth Corps, by a most gallant *coup de main*, carried and occupied the enemy's works in front of Fort Sedgwick (Fort Hell), early in the morning of the

2d. As soon as the first panic was over, the enemy, with even more than his usual obstinacy, attempted to retake the lost position, and at last succeeded in recapturing Fort Malone and the adjoining breastworks. At this critical moment (about two, P.M.), the Sixty-first Regiment, which had been lying in reserve, was ordered to charge the enemy. In a few minutes, though with the loss of thirty-five brave men, the regiment recaptured the breastworks and carried the parapet of Fort Malone, driving the rebels behind the first traverse of the work. . . . The regiment remained in its position in the works until about midnight, when Brevet-Captain Henry W. Howard led a line of skirmishers, supported by the regiment, rapidly along the rebel works, and found them evacuated." For his distinguished gallantry on this occasion, and also for meritorious services in the operations resulting in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army, Walcott received a brevet of brigadier-general, to date 9 April, the day of the surrender. He was mustered out of the service 4 June, and returned to the practice of the law in Boston, at 30, Court Street.

HENRY COIT WELLES. After graduation, he remained at Cambridge, studying the theory of the law at the Dane Law School for two years, during which time he was admitted to practice at the Suffolk Bar, in February, 1859, and took the degree of LL.B. July, 1859. He then studied practice for about a year in the office of Messrs. Brooks & Ball, in Boston. 5 June, 1860, he began practice on his own account at No. 5, Court Street, and removed to Barrister's Hall after a short time. In the early part of the fall of 1861, he began recruiting a company for service in the war; and, on the 18th of October, he was mustered into service at Camp Chase, Lowell, with the rank of captain in what was afterwards known as the Eastern Bay-State Regiment, and, still later, organized by Governor Andrew as the Thirtieth Regi-

ment of Massachusetts Volunteers. With his regiment, he went to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Ship Island. After remaining there about two months, the regiment followed in Farragut's wake up the Mississippi, was present at the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and, but for an accident, would have been the first to land at New Orleans after its capture. They were here quartered at Odd Fellows' Hall, and were occupied for about a month in provost duties.

While stationed at New Orleans, Welles went in charge of his company and one from a Vermont regiment, with Lieutenant-Colonel Kinsman, of General Butler's staff, to seize the steamer "Gray Cloud," of the so-called "Sound Line," concealed in a small river running into Lake Pontchartrain. They arrived at the river, and took possession of the steamer in a summary manner, but only to find the engine in a disabled condition, with loss of packing and other essentials about the boiler. However, Yankee ingenuity and enterprise were not to be thus overcome. Welles selected mechanics from his company, and set them to work; and, in five hours from its capture, the "Gray Cloud" had her steam up. The steamer was afterwards converted into the iron-clad army gunboat "Kinsman."

From New Orleans Welles went to Baton Rouge, where he had for his private quarters the office of the Secretary of the State of Louisiana. Here the regiment joined General Williams, and with him ascended the Mississippi, burning Grand Gulf on the way. The regiment landed opposite Vicksburg, and began the construction of what was called "Williams's Cut-off"; the rebels called it "Butler's Folly." Here Welles had charge of the soldiers and negroes detailed to dig the canal, and, as he expresses it, "spent the national holiday, July 4, 1862, in driving niggers!" When the river fell, the canal was abandoned, and the regiment returned to Baton Rouge in time to take part in the battle at that place, 5 August.

Hearing the guns of the approaching engagement, Welles left his bed in the hospital, where he had been for some time quite ill, took command of his company, and engaged in the action of that day. For his conduct in this action, he was honorably mentioned in general orders. About this time, he had the first attack of intermittent fever, on account of which he was finally discharged. About the middle of February, 1863, he received leave of absence, and returned home. In the summer, he was on duty at Long Island, Boston Harbor, as post-adjutant, and finally reported at the General Hospital at Annapolis, Md., where he was honorably discharged, for disability incurred in the service, 20 October, 1863, after two years' service. The state of his health prevented his engaging in any business till 14 February, 1866, when he resumed the practice of law in Barrister's Hall in Boston.

SAMUEL WELLS. Immediately after graduating, he entered upon the study of the law in his father's office, in Boston, and remained there until 18 December, 1858, when he was admitted to the bar. On the 25th of the following December, he was commissioned by the Governor a justice of the peace. He soon entered on the practice of his profession with his father, and has continued in the same to the present time. 11 June, 1863, he married Miss Catharine Boott Gannett, daughter of Ezra Stiles Gannett, D.D. (H.C. 1820), of Boston, Mass. He has one child, Stiles Gannett, who was born 7 December, 1864.

ALLEN WHITMAN. For the year succeeding graduation, he remained at home, in East Bridgewater, spending the time in reading, and, during two months, in teaching a district school. In September, 1858, he went to Blackstone, Mass., to take charge of a grammar school, and remained there till December, 1858, when he was engaged as an assist-

ant in a private school at Newbern, N.C. He returned home, on account of ill health, in July, 1859, and remained at home till September, 1860. He then went to Ashby, Mass., to take charge of an academy. He taught there for two terms. In December, 1861, he accepted a position as tutor in a family in Yonkers, N.Y. While at this place, in July, 1863, he left the State as a private in the Seventh New-York Volunteer Militia, ordered for temporary duty into Pennsylvania; but, after a few days, he was taken ill, and was forced to return. He remained at Yonkers till October, 1864, when he went to Janesville, Wis., to teach in a private school. In April, 1865, he was appointed principal of the academy in Pomeroy, O., where he now remains.

GEORGE LUTHER WHITMAN. Soon after graduating he went to Chicago, and engaged in business. In April, 1859, he returned to Cambridge, and, in 1860, was in the Law School. Shortly afterward, he was admitted to the firm of Wright & Whitman, in Boston, commission-merchants for domestic goods. He withdrew from the firm in May, 1863. In March, 1866, he was reported to be engaged in the tobacco commission business in New-York City.

* GEORGE WHITTEMORE. On leaving College, he was engaged as an assistant in the private classical school of Mr. E. S. Dixwell (H. C. 1827), of Boston. While occupying this position, and afterwards, in the office of Messrs. Clarke & Shaw, he studied law. He passed the usual examination, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar the very day he left Boston as a soldier. In the summer of 1860, for the purpose of recruiting his health, he started with a small party on an excursion for travel and exploration, which was to have been continued for several months in the South-west. Circumstances obliged him to give up the expedition when only partially performed, and he returned home.

On the breaking-out of the war, Whittemore joined a drill-club; but it was not till after the first disastrous battle of Bull Run, that he fully determined to enter the army. With him, to resolve was to act; and he enlisted in the First Company of Massachusetts Sharpshooters as a private in August, 1861. He did this against the remonstrances of his friends, who felt that he was equal to, and ought to seek, a higher position. He himself was not wholly satisfied with the step he had taken, when he came to meet the disagreeable associations to which it subjected him, without correspondingly increasing his efficiency in the field. The considerations, however, which decided his course, were both characteristic and honorable, inasmuch as they prompted him to take the place in which he could be most useful. He was an expert with the rifle, and capable of enduring great fatigue; at the same time, he felt doubtful of his military ability as an officer, and averse to the restraints and routine of an infantry regiment. For these reasons, believing that the contest would be short, he preferred the independence and the opportunities for individual enterprise he hoped to find in the service, as one of an unattached command. Whittemore entered the service of his country as a true patriot: quiet and peaceful in his disposition, warmly devoted to intellectual and literary pursuits, and happily and tenderly cherished in the hearts of his family and friends, it was indeed a trial for him to give up the scenes of home for those of the camp and the field. But the voice of duty was to him the voice of God, and he cheerfully, and without hesitation, offered his services and his life for his country.

The company to which he was attached left Massachusetts for the seat of war early in September. It was not attached to any regiment for several months after leaving Boston, but remained with General Lander's command on the upper Potomac, until the death of that officer. Afterwards it was attached to the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and

remained with it during the remainder of its term of service.

Whittemore was engaged in the skirmish at Edwards's Ferry, on the Potomac, and afterwards in all of the actions in which his company took part, until the battle of Antietam. He soon rose to the position of sergeant, which rank he held at the time of his death.

During the siege of Yorktown, the company was found especially useful. They were armed with heavy telescopic rifles, weighing from fifteen to fifty pounds each, and required large means of transportation. The exigencies of the service made this impossible; and the carrying of such heavy arms wore down the company so much, that they were ordered to take Sharpe's rifles, and act as skirmishers.

A few days before the battle of Antietam, while asleep with some of his comrades in a barn, Whittemore's rifle was stolen from his side. At the commencement of that engagement, on the 17th day of September, 1862, he was unarmed, and at liberty to be a non-combatant. He was urged, if not actually ordered, to remain in the rear. This he would not do. He went coolly toward the front, looking for a weapon. An officer saw him take a weapon from a fallen soldier, and calmly load and fire, until he was hit, and instantly killed. This occurred in or near the woods adjoining the cornfield where Sedgwick's Division met with its heavy losses, and quite near the little Tunker church on the road out from Sharpsburg. His body was buried by his comrades on the field. It was soon removed, and buried at Mount Auburn, where he now peacefully rests, on the slope of that mound so dear to him and all Cambridge men, — Harvard Hill.

JOSIAH NEWELL WILLARD. Soon after graduating, he entered the Tremont (afterwards the Harvard) Medical School. In May, 1859, he became one of the house physicians of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and spent a year

at that place. He graduated in medicine in July, 1860. 22 August, 1861, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. His health was injured while in the service; and in July, 1862, he was at home sick. 10 November, 1862, he was commissioned surgeon of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and in that capacity served until 13 October, 1864, when he was discharged for disability contracted in the service. He remained in Boston for a short time, and started for California in search of health in January, 1865. In March, 1866, he engaged himself as surgeon of a line of American steamers, running between San Francisco, Cal., and Mazatlan, in Mexico, and certain ports on the Gulf of California, and temporarily under contract with the Imperial Government in Mexico. While thus engaged, the steamer on which he was acting was seized by the Liberals at Cape St. Lucas, and her passengers, officers, and crew were made prisoners. After several days' detention, the steamer was allowed to proceed on her course. By the last accounts (22 May), Willard was in this employ, but was expected to be at home in a few weeks.

HORATIO WOOD. In September, 1857, he went, partly for health and partly for occupation, to teach in a family at Hagley, on the Rappahannock, in King George's County, Va., fourteen miles below Fredericksburg. In July, 1858, he came home, where he remained until the following spring, when he went to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Failing in his intention of engaging in business, he returned home in July, and employed the next five months in recruiting his health. In October, 1860, he engaged as tutor in Yonkers, N.Y. The next spring, he received a proposal to engage in a school for girls in Cincinnati, Ohio. He went to that city in September, and, since that time, has been engaged in teaching in such a school. In September, 1862, a considerable body of rebels approached Cincinnati on the Kentucky side of the

river; whereupon our classmate left his peaceful pursuits, and, in company with other citizens, was occupied for several days in throwing up intrenchments to receive the enemy. No attack, however, was made, and the citizens returned to their homes.

TEMPORARY MEMBERS.

GEORGE MIDDLETON BARNARD. He left College in April, 1855. Soon after leaving College, he went into business in Boston, and made a voyage to South America, returning in about a year. After remaining at home for a year, he again went to Buenos Ayres, and, after travelling in the interior for about a year, went into Brazil; thence to the West Indies, and then came home, and resumed his business as a merchant. After some time, he went to Wisconsin to take charge of some lands, intending to remain there for some time; but, at the outbreak of the rebellion, he immediately came home, and joined the New-England Guards, then on duty at Fort Independence. 20 August, 1861, he received a commission as first lieutenant in the Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers; and, on the 24th, the regiment left for the field. Barnard had been studying military tactics for several years, and consequently was ready to enter immediately on his duties. For a year and a half he remained with his regiment, and then went upon the staff of Major-General Charles Griffin, where he spent an equal time. During this period, he was always in the Army of the Potomac; he participated in every battle, and was personally engaged in twenty-eight. He was hit eight times, but never severely wounded. 1 November, 1862, he was promoted to captain, and was successively brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel, for "gallan-

try and meritorious service " at the battles of the Wilderness and before Petersburg. At the end of three years, 2 September, 1864, he was mustered out of the service. He then returned to Boston, and became a member of the firm of George M. Barnard & Co., where he now remains. 28 December, 1865, he married Miss Ellen Russell, daughter of Mr. James Dutton Russell, of Boston.

* SAMUEL JOHN BELL. Died at Somerville, Mass., on the 11th of November, 1853. A Class-meeting was held in the Institute-room on the following day, at which suitable resolutions were passed. The Class attended Bell's funeral in a body.

JAMES GERRITT BRADT. 19 September, 1855, he was obliged to leave College on account of pulmonary hemorrhage. He commenced the study of medicine, and took the degree of M.D. in New York. He was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, 10 September, 1861; and 14 May, 1862, surgeon of the same. This regiment was for a long time in the Department of the Gulf; later in Virginia; and finally in Georgia. Bradt was mustered out of the service, with the regiment, 7 November, 1864. He is now practising medicine in Lowell, Mass.

JOHN EDWARD BUBIER. Left College, 30 August, 1854, and became a book-keeper in Boston. For some time, he was in the store of S. S. Pierce, and afterwards in a counting-room on Portland Street. He is married, and lives in Boston.

ÉMILE LÉON CARRIÈRE. Left 1 March, 1854.

SERENO EDWARDS DWIGHT CURRIER. Left College on account of sickness. After his recovery he began the

study of law. In 1859, he was engaged in teaching, continuing his professional studies at the same time. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1860; and since that time has had an office in Court Street, Boston. Currier married Miss M. L. Josephine, daughter of the late Elbridge G. and Abigail H. Perry, of Roxbury, 29 December, 1864, and now resides in that city.

* **LEONARD DONHAM.** He left College on account of illness in March, 1856, and died 25 February following, at the age of sixteen years and five months. Dr. Huntington, in his discourse delivered in the College Chapel, thus speaks of him: "Up to the time of his serious illness, nearly a year ago, he had been a hard student, — quiet, shy, irreproachable in his manners, giving no offence, amiable in his disposition. Entering College in an uncommonly juvenile state of the mind, with few advantages, his duties, doubtless, burdened his body; but, conscious of the sacrifices made for him, and stimulated by his own aspirations, he was constantly gaining in scholarship, and had the uniform respect, I believe, of his teachers and associates. The fatal and painful disorder, which had been slowly developing itself in his system for some months before, effectually suspended his exercises with the Class at the beginning of the last summer; though for a long time after, and even shortly before his death, in the intervals when his sufferings relented, I used to notice his text-books by his side. . . . He said, that, if his fellow-students could gather round his bed, he should have many things to say to them, though he would not venture to be their instructor. Only this he *must* say, — and I cannot convey to you the earnestness and solemnity with which, lying alone on the margin of the unseen land, he slowly pronounced the words, — 'Not to live for the pleasures and honors that belong wholly to this world: that is the great thing, — that is the great thing.'" 26 February, the Class held a meeting, and passed

a series of resolutions, which are to be found in the Class-book. The Class, in a body, attended his funeral.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS GODDARD. Left July, 1855.

* WALTER SMITH HUNTER. Left College 1 June, 1857. He was engaged for a time in one of the departments at Washington, D.C.; and afterward obtained a situation as commander's clerk, U.S.N., and sailed in November, 1857, in that capacity, for a two-years' cruise on the coast of Africa. He has since died.

ALONZO DOGGETT JACKSON. Left 1 March, 1855. He now lives in Jamaica Plain, Mass.

WILLIAM COFFIN LITTLE. Left 1 March, 1854.

CHARLES JOHNSTONE MACBETH. Entered the Class in September, 1855, and left at the end of the year. Stackpole, writing from Fortress Monroe in June, 1864, says, Macbeth was first lieutenant of a company in the Twenty-seventh South-Carolina Volunteers, in the Confederate service.

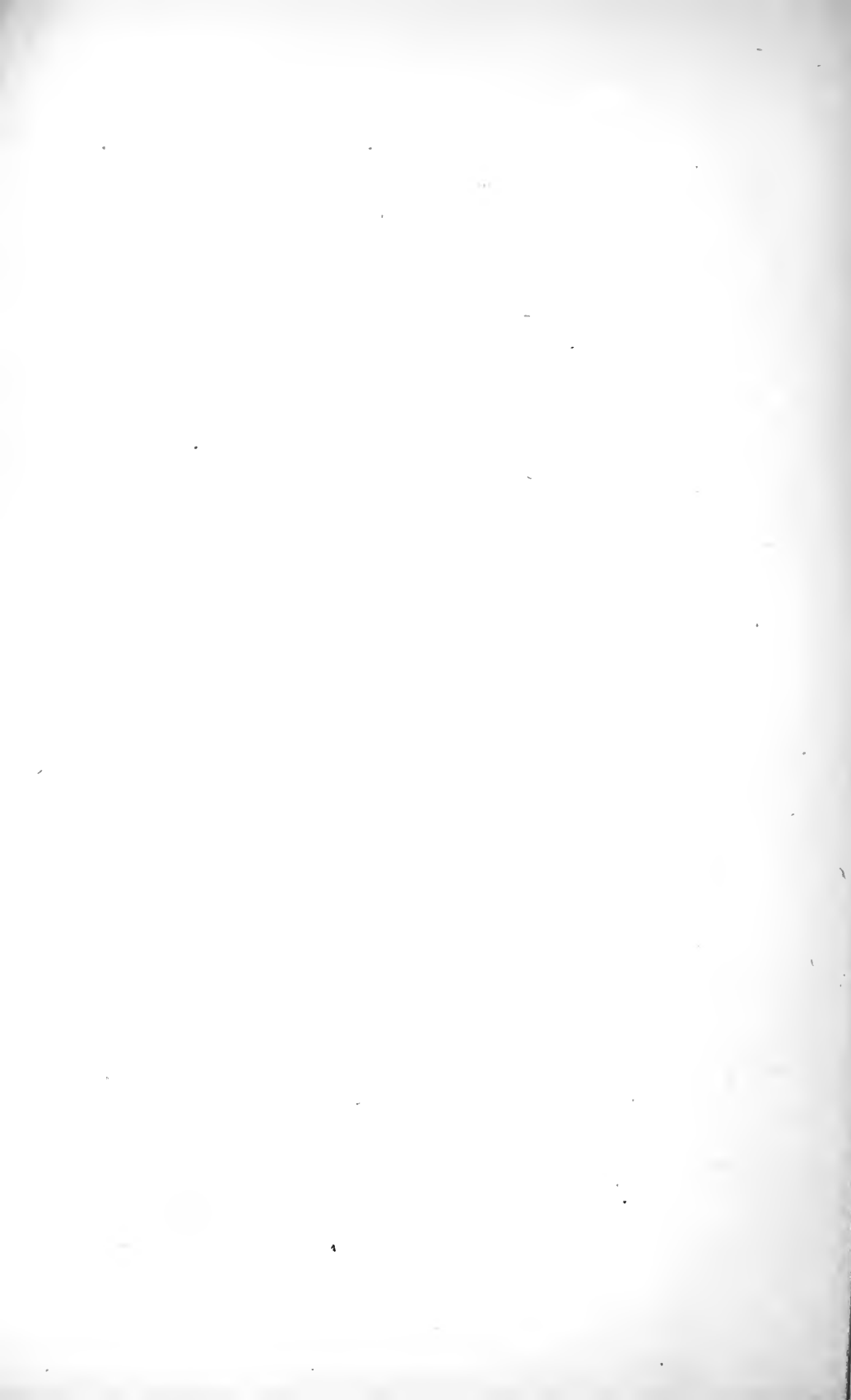
JOHN TAYLOR RHETT. Left 17 April, 1855. He was engaged in the Confederate service in the war of the rebellion.

JAMES SULLIVAN ROBY. Left 18 January, 1854.

EDMUND FROST ROWLAND. Left 1 September, 1854.

HORACE NATHANIEL STEVENS. Left 1 March, 1855, and engaged in business as a manufacturer in Andover, Mass., and continues in the same. He was married in February, 1863.

GEORGE BYRON WARE. Left 15 May, 1855.



SUMMARY OF THE CLASS.

PRESENT OCCUPATIONS.

BUSINESS. — Blake, Dearborn, French, Hayes, Higginson, Mapes, Richards, Sowdon, G. L. Whitman. — Barnard, Bubier, H. N. Stevens.

DIVINITY. — Folsom, May, Stone.

LAW. — Bartlett, Clark, Converse, Dorr, A. E. Fisher, H. N. Fisher, Forster, Haven, Hodges, Lincoln, Long, Morse, Newell, J. C. Ropes, Runkle, Smith, Stackpole, Starr, H. J. Stevens, Storror, Walcott, Welles, Wells. — Currier.

MEDICINE. — Brown, Bullard, Dyer, Elliott, Holt, Lowell, O'Connell, F. C. Ropes, Willard. — Bradt.

PUBLIC OFFICE. — Flagg, Gorham, Ranlett.

SCIENCE. — Searle.

TEACHING. — Goldsmith, Gorely, Hale, A. Whitman, Wood.

UNCERTAIN. — Bacon, Brooks, De Saulles, Horton. — Carrière, Goddard, Jackson, Little, Macbeth, Rhett, Roby, Rowland, Ware.

MARRIAGES.

BACON . . .	Sarah M. Dove .	Roxbury, Mass. .	22 February, 1858.
BROWN . . .	*Louisa B. Eaton .	Salem, Mass. . .	24 September, 1861.
DEARBORN . .	Sarah A. Smith .		1863.
DYER . . .	Lucy M. Kempton	Philadelphia, Pa. .	9 September, 1863.
ELLIOTT . . .			1862.
FISHER, H. N.	Kia Mason . . .	Charlestown, Ms. .	13 November, 1865.
FLAGG . . .	Ellen H. Brown .	Providence, R.I. .	12 July, 1860.
FRENCH . . .	Ellen Tuck . . .	Exeter, N.H. . .	1860.
GOLDSMITH . .			
GORHAM . . .	{ * Emily A. Hall .	Buffalo, N.Y. . .	24 October, 1860.
	{ ——— Marvine . .		June, 1866.

*GROVER . . .	Anna M. Porter .	Lawrence, Mass. .	24 March, 1860.
*HOOD . . .	Emma J. Calvert .		23 November, 1858.
LINCOLN . . .	Ellen B. Hayden .	Haydenville, Mass.	15 February, 1865.
MAPES . . .			July, 1863.
MAY . . .	Harriet C. Johnson	Washington, D. C.	24 October, 1865.
MORSE . . .	Anna E. Gorham .	Jamaica Plain, Mass.	12 November, 1863.
*PARKMAN . .	Nannie Bierne . .	Virginia	December, 1860.
RANLETT . . .	Ellen A. Brown .	Charlestown, Mass.	23 August, 1865.
RICHARDS . .	Caroline B. Maxwell	Louisville, Ky. .	30 March, 1859.
RUNKLE . . .	Ella Ramsay . .		4 June, 1863.
SMITH . . .	Pauline C. Weston	Washington, D.C.	30 July, 1863.
STACKPOLE .	Martha W. Parsons	Cambridge, Mass.	3 March, 1863.
STEVENS, H. J.	Helen M. Granger	Pittsford, Vt. . .	22 September, 1863.
STORROW . .	*Annie M. Perry .	Andover, Mass. .	— 1861.
WALCOTT . .	Anna M. Wyman.	Cambridge, Mass.	7 October, 1863.
WELLS . . .	Cath. B. Gannett .	Boston, Mass. . .	11 June, 1863.

BARNARD . .	Ellen Russell . .	Boston, Mass. . .	28 December, 1865.
BUBIER . . .			
CURRIER . .			
STEVENS, H. N.			February, 1863.

DEATHS.

ALSTON, September, 1863, Greenville, S.C.
 DAMON, 30 November, 1859, Cambridge, Mass.
 DWIGHT, 4 May, 1863, Bayou Bœuf, La.
 GROVER, 20 January, 1864, Duvoll's Bluff, Ark.
 HOLLINGSWORTH, 8 August, 1859, Groton, Mass.
 HOOD, 20 October, 1865, Lynn, Mass.
 PARKMAN, 17 September, 1862, Sharpsburg, Md.
 PERKINS, 26 August, 1863, Morris Island, S.C.
 WHITTEMORE, 17 September, 1862, Sharpsburg, Md.

BELL, 11 November, 1863, Somerville, Mass.
 DONHAM, 25 February, 1857, Boston, Mass.
 HUNTER, —.

BIRTHS.

BACON, a son, born 13 January, 1859.
 a son, born 20 December, 1862.
 BROWN, a daughter, born 2 December, 1862, died two days after.
 a son, born 16 December, 1864.

DEARBORN, a child, born —.

DYER, a son, born 20 July, 1864.

ELLIOTT, a son, born — 1864.

FLAGG, a son, born 7 June, 1863.

FRENCH, a daughter, born —.

a son, born July, 1863.

GOLDSMITH, a daughter (?), born —.

GORHAM, a daughter, born 23 August, 1861.

HOOD, a daughter, born 6 December, 1859.

„ „ „ 8 September, 1861.

„ „ „ 8 July, 1863; died 16 January, 1865.

„ „ „ —; died —.

MORSE, a daughter, born 10 August, 1864.

a son, born 15 October, 1865.

RICHARDS, a daughter, born 1 March, 1860.

a daughter, born 28 September, 1863.

SMITH, a son, born 8 May, 1864.

STACKPOLE, a daughter, born 14 January, 1865.

a daughter, born 6 June, 1866.

STEVENS, a child, born —.

STORROW, a daughter, born —.

a son, born —.

WELLS, a son, born 7 December, 1864.

